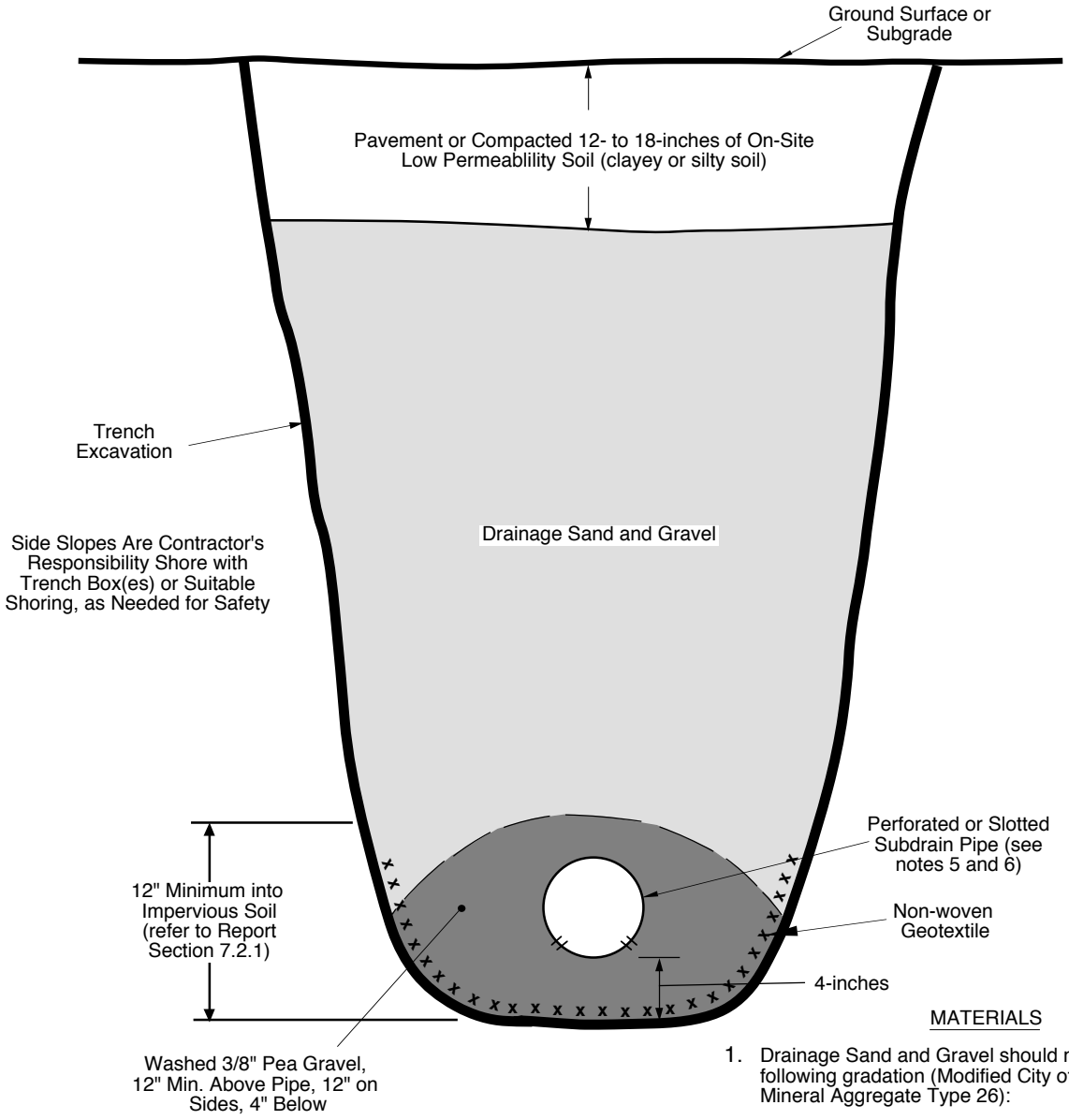

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

1. This figure is not for construction. It should only be used for information pertaining to potential design concepts. Final design should be based on site-specific conditions and accomplished by a geotechnical engineer licensed as a professional engineer.
2. Possible caving soil conditions may require that the subdrain pipe and backfill be placed concurrently with the trench excavation.
3. Extend pipe by means of a tightline to a suitable discharge point. Where subdrain pipe changes to a tightline, provide impervious dam (concrete or clay) so as to force all water into the tightline (see Figure 2-8).
4. Drain backfill should be compacted to a relatively dense condition (see Report Section 7.2.1).
5. Perforated or slotted subdrain pipe; tight joints; sloped to drain (6"/100' min. slope); provide clean-outs; min. diameter: 6 inches.
6. Perforated pipe holes (1/8-in. to 3/8-in. dia.) to be in lower half of pipe with lower quarter segment unperforated for water flow. Slotted pipe to have 1/8" maximum slot width.

MATERIALS

1. Drainage Sand and Gravel should meet the following gradation (Modified City of Seattle Mineral Aggregate Type 26):

Sieve Size	% Passing by Weight
1-inch	100
3/4-inch	85 to 95
1/4-inch	30 to 60
No. 8	20 to 50
No. 50	3 to 12
No. 200 (by wet sieving)	0 to 1 (non-plastic fines)

An alternative to drainage sand and gravel is City of Seattle Mineral Aggregate Type 6 (washed sand).

2. Washed 3/8" pea gravel to meet City of Seattle Mineral Aggregate Type 9.

Seattle Landslide Study
Seattle Public Utilities
Seattle, Washington

TYPICAL TRENCH SUBDRAIN INTERCEPTOR TRENCH AND FINGER DRAIN

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SHANNON & WILSON, INC.
Geotechnical and Environmental Consultants

FIG. 2-7
Sheet 1 of 2